JOHN W. SWINDELLS, PUBLISHER.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Care Square, (one inch of space, \$1 50 for the first and 5 cents for each additional innerview. Carts not exceeding one square for twelve months. Sit; for aix months Sit; for three mounties, & For any time less than three healths, the regular square rates will be abruged, "un For announcing a candidate for for a Male or District Office, \$5 i payable invariably when the air required and of the cartes of th

ar Jon WORK of all kinds excented ith neatness and disputch.

Mesers. E. C. Weares & Co., No. 13 Common Street, New Orleans; Es., are the easy averbackers Agents is that city, to obtain and collect saluraph (tons and advertisements for the Dallas Hernid, tons and advertisements for the Dallas Hernid, Perrisult. A co., 37 Park How, New York City. D. Riccasanson, Iz. Barelay sired, New York, E. H. Chastell, Houston, Texas.
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J. M. McNigs. and S. A. VENTERS, Esqs., Denton. Tixe. II. Braunan, Enquirer Office, McKinney,

J. T. Branter & J. W. Johnson, Kanfman, Trans

MASONIC. DALLAS COMMANDERY No. 6, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

MEETS at the Masonic Hall, in Dallas, for th year 1869, at 25 following dates: Tuesday night, August 31, 1869. Tuesday night, August 31, 1869. Tuesday night, December 28, 1869. Sir Kt. JOHN C. McCOY, E. C. Sir Kt. Mu. L. Murrer, Recorder.

DALLAS CHAPTER, No. 47, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. OMPANIONS:
You are hereby summoned to attend a Stated
Jouveration of Dalias Chapter, Sc. 47, on Monday
rrening, June 28, at early candle lighting.
By command of the M. E. H. F.
By Command of the M. E. H. F.
L. MURPHY, Secretary.

ANNEHILL LODGE, No. 52, F. & A. M., Meets on the last Saturday of each month, at the statement Hall.

Z. E. COOMBES, W. M.

ED. G. BOWER, Sec'y.

THE FOLLOWING resolution was traced at the Stated Convection of Tannebill Longs, No. 52, Pand A. M. February 29, A. D. 1868; Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed to take charge of the Masonic Centerty, end permit, pointerment therein except of Masons or their immediate families.

nterment therein except of action the families.

Hio. A. M. Moore is appointed to take charge of the lemetery and see this resolution carried out.

By order of the Lodge: 2. R. COOMBES, W. M. Attest: Ed. G. Bowen, Secretary. [mark, 69-2m.]

J. PEAK, DALLAS, TEXAS,

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Drugs and Medicines,

Greatly Reduced Prices.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS: A. M. Moore, General Bullder and Undertaker of all

Kinds of Buildings,

Dallas, Texas:

WOULD inforth the citizens of Dallas www and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in Will undertake brick and frame buildings, furnishing brick and all mate-

lower prices than have here efore been had

in this place.
Estimates furnished for any work, and contracts made at Best prices. UNDERTAKING.

I have a good HEARSE which I furnish for all funerals when coffins are made at my shop.

A. M. MOORE.

So Shop on North side of Main Street, a few doors East of the Square.

Dallas, June 5, 1869—38:1

CLARE & PRYAN. Dealers in Exchange. GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DALLAS, TEXAS. February 27, 1869-24:1f

JAMES E. BARKLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE WELL KNOWN Crutchfield House,

TAKES this method of expressing his thanks for the liberal purromage he has received, and of a-suring the public that he intends to spare no pains or expense to mark a continuance of the same. His STABLE

netantly provided with an abundance, and a feeding time. Dalles, Texas, April 17, 1969-51.1'.

C. R. MILLER, Architect und Builder, DALLAS, TEXAS,

PALLAS.

REPECTIVILLY offers his services, assisted by a consident carpenters and joiners, in the construction of all three of buildings, from the pinner's log rabin to the Modern American Manusion and Villa.

Architectural Drawings, Designs, Plants, Specifications, Estina es of signs, Plants, Specifications, Estina es of Lings, Rusius as Houses, School Houses, Churches and Public Buildings, in all parts of the country.

Subsigns and Plant furnished by a statisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. MORTON,

\$100m, \$200 \$7, \$100-12 H

Dallas Merald.

EDITORS: John W. Swindells Virginius Hutchef.

Texas Almanac for 1869. And Emigrants Guide to Taxas, for sale at the HERALD Office.

ALES The Texas Almanae for 1861 and for 1868, both of which contain a great deal of valuable information in regard to Texas. Will be sold at reduced prices.

Edicational.

An eminent writer has suggested the idea ning through your nerves on feet of diathat any given community should be willing to be taxed to the amount of one-fourth chariots drawn by sugels, shaded by of their taxable property for church and school purposes, and should count the investment a good and judicious one. This sentiment is eminently true, for, if we take care of the moral and intellectual status of cur children, all other interests will be substired. The liberality of our citizens on the church question Lis been abundantly ex-

emplified. The public mind is now being agitated on school facilities. This is eminently proper and right, but the danger is that their benevolence may not be directed in the most efficient channel. We wish it understood that we are in favor of colleges and seminaries, whenever and wherever the exigencies of the case, the wealth and refinement of a community demand them, but we would venture to suggest, with, all deference, that they are not the kind of institutions most needed at present to supply the wants of our people. Colleges and seminaries do very well in their proper sphere, but they are not des signed to meet the wants of an entire community. The purpose of such institutions is to furnish facilities for a finished education to those youths who have the time, means and inclination to secure intellectual eminence. The course of study in such institutions is directed to a polished education rather than to practical results, therefore the welfare of those seeking a and demeaning themselves with practical education is generally overlooked. There is too much anxiety to make polished short all classes seem to be becomgentlemen and ladies to look after the incrests of the bone and sinew of the land. Men of observation know that small chil-dren do not receive that attention in such seem satisfied that "to this complexinstitutions which they demand, and hence are considered dwarfs intellectually for years, when the fault is want of training. Hence we assert that colleges and semina-

ries do not meet the wants of our people. Every facility in comfort should be afforded children going to school. It is sufficient (3 torture their minds without torturing their bedies also. Hence it is necessary that school rooms should be properly beated and arranged. Every one knows how deplorably our school rooms are provided on this head. The seats torture the vigorous in life to occupy them an hour, and therefore how much more children, for colltinuous days and months? They are absolutely intolerable. No wonder they grow weavy of school and its duties, and make little profiziency.

In our opinion, our people should build

what we call a Union School Building, at which every white child in the city could rial, and in fact, everything that is be edicated. The building should consist of three stories, with large and enpacious Window Sash and Window Blinds, halls in each story, besides recitation Furnished to order at all times, and at rooms, music rooms, antercoms and wardrobes. The halls should be seated with forms, capable of containing two students, ar anged in rows, with aisles between tuem, all facing the teacher's platform and desk. Each hall and recitation room should be abundantly supplied with blackboards, maps, charts, &c. The school should be furnished with a suitable corps of tenchers. One teacher should preside over each hall, and be alded by suitable assistauts. No teacher should interfere with the discipline of another in E different department. Classes could associate from been brought to Texas. I was either department in any study so as to pleased to learn from Mr. C. that he classify and simplify the work, thereby enabling each teacher to bestow as much DOFOFFICE AND STORE WEST SIDE time as possible on each class. The juve-OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, THE file scholars should be seated in the first story; the intermediate in the second; and the advanced students in the third. Merit country dealers as low as can be should pass from one department fo another, and demerit should degrade. This would be a stimulus to good students and a terror to bad ones. It would make the government efficient though mild.

This of course makes a mixed school, but they are separated into apartments, and the students of these spartments can be separated on either side of the respective halls. Heaven designed the cexes for each other's society, and we think it productive of less harm that they should be brought up together than separate. If we believed in the efficiency of separate schools, then we would favor the convent plan.

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not offer these remarks in any spirit of opposition to any movement toward educational progress that is on foot or thought of, they express to some extent our own ideas of what a school should be in this country, and we offer them for what they

PERSONAL -On Wednesday last we were rentified to receive a call from our friend James H. Bullington, Esq., of the house of

DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, JULY 3, 1869. Covernment?

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-I will one of the excellent editors of the fitter an absence of a few weeks, bringing with him what he has so long been wicking for, and, we may add, that he has so long needed a bride. Your heat is right this time, friend Hutchen, only, we think you need not have went so far.—[Tyler Indea. ow address you for a few minutes on the subject of government. 1 have chosen this theme as one worthy of the attention of an enlightened audience, but not without a celing of my own incapacity to do We are happy to say, from her own avit justice. But not to detain you urance; Judge, that the "bride" disagrees with preliminary remarks I will beg with you as to our going "so far." We unyour kind attention and proceed at derstand that you dwire going only "so once. The poet has said : far" as Dalles for your bride; and if you

Man in society is like a flower succeed in winning the beautiful girl we Blown in his native bed; 'tis there know you have in your eye and heart, you His faculties, expanded in full bloom succeed in winning the beautiful girl we may consider yourself quite lucky, and Shine out; there only reach their proper will throw away your blood-colored spec's This is a philosophic truth, susand be the happiest man in Texas. And

when she gives you the first hise, like the tained no less by common observawill feel like "a small tub of roces swim. as we can obtain any knowledge, good people in educational facilities, we ming in honey, colleges, nutmegs and cran-cither by tradition or manuscripts, propose to give our views on the subject .- berrien also, as if something were run- we find that men lived under som kind of government, that society monds, escorted by several little Cupids in existed under some regulations And indeed it cannot be otherwise; for every rational mind must perhoneysuckles, and the whole spread over ceive at once, that to abolish all earthly tribunals would be to institute a reign of anarchy and crime, followed by excrutiating pain to the physical man, and chaotic darkness to the intellect, the terminus Well, the great week of Convrsof which would be the extinction rions in Houston has come and gone, of the human race. It follows then and we are now enjoying the calu that any kind of government is betwhich usually succeeds a storm. ter than anarchy. But the best The attendance upon the various kind of gonernment, the wisest and bodies assembled has been uncommost equitable regulations under monly large, and their transactions, which society can exist must forso far as we know, entirely harmo nious and pleasant. We trust that ever be a subject of profound interthe different interests represented est to philosophic minds and philanhave been efficiently served, and thropic hearts, and indeed it cannot fail to awaken some degree of interest in any one, who will give this

that the public good has been essen-From the aggregate amount of all important subject even a passing thought.
The forms of government which intelligence gathered from parties coming from the extreme portions have the most advocates are monof the State, it is gratifying to learn archy, which is literally the rule of that general prosperity prevails throughout the State. From prespeople. Some persons, considering ent indications it is thought that the that whatever is, is right, and seeagricultural yield will far surpass ing that monarchy is the form of that of any previous year. An unusual amount of industry and energy are being, everywhere, ex jumped at the conclusion that it hibited. The young men have enwas the natural, and consequently the best form of government. The freedmen are working better if they would not be so hasty in their inferences, methinks they might more propriety than heretofore. In find room to doubt as to the correctness of their theory, from the very ing more thoroughly convinced that fact that it did exist among those the only legitimate way to make a barbarous nations. "We do not gather figs of the bramble," and we need not be surprised if we find that form of government-very imperfect, which is the offspring of The weather, during the week gnorance and superstition. has been pleasant, and the citizens throne is founded in violence and of Houston have evidenced a dispobloodshed; it is built upon the

sword, the royal purple and gillic

the ignorant populace. So far from

house accommodation, and at cheap rates. It was remarked by ens of the visitors that he had seen but one intexicated individual during his retarding the prosperity of the hustay of week in the city. I saw but man family, and nothing but habit two, though I opine there must have prevents it from being repugnant to been several in that condition who escaped the observation of either of if you please, the rise of monarchy us. Strange if it should not be so, in a population of some fifteen or

ion it must come at last."

"better late than never!"

with melted rainbows several feet thick."

Letter from Houston.

MOUSTON, June 25, 1869.

To the Editors of the Dalles Herald

ially promoted.

twenty thousand. One of the visitors remarked that laboring hard and I trust success fully to build up a first class Book and Stationery Store, and as such an establishment is a great deside ratum, and there is not at present one in the State, it is gratifying to notice he is receiving encourage-

The stock of Mr. Cushing is more

extensive, and embraces a greater

variety of valuable articles than

any in his line that has ever before was doing a large and increasing He says it is his intenbusiness. tion to build up a large wholesale business in the Book and Stationery line. He is prepared to sell to purchased this side of New York I frequently hear the expression among the citizens of Houston that nothing but enterprise was needed to cause their city, not only to re-

gain her former prosperity, but to become a place of from fifty to one thousand inhabitants. Great hopes are entertained of the success of the Ship Channel, and the speedy complotion of the New Orleans and Houston Railroad. The two Cotton Factories, in the vicinity of the city, are succeeding as well as could be expected. Both have connected with them, religious and educational privileges, thus enabling the operatives, while carning a living to obtain memtal and moral im

Like all our cities, Houston contains too many idle inhabitants, who could do much better in agricultural operations in the country PRO BONG PUBLICO.

is he for these reasons raised above civil war; and feeling its dreadful inais than any European govern. of the country, shall be recognized Let no one how his spirit at the foot of regarding free institutions as its brane throne, save Jehovah's, or cause. Let would it have been bet pelled to shout, "Long live the Re- Vas ington, assuming to them say this and this and that is right ter had we lived under a monarchi cause a king did it.

enveloped the human family, when | im not trying to divert your attenthrone with its glaring insignia was which we have rassed, and the una light, which hurt their eyes to look upon, when no man dared in-quire into the mysterious workings voil and ico't back a few years to of government, the king pretended to rule by "pure divino." But those derk ages of ignorance and superstition are gone, forever gone. perience, literature and religion

have dispersed the fearful gloom. The spirit of liberty, like the sun bursting, through that primeval enlightened the world, and awakened men from their dormant state. fact that government is for the ben- whose hier, she should never see, terious something, that none but kings dare touch.

there in the full force of revolution, thrown off every shackle and stepped at once upon the broad platorm of free government, but they have advanced slowly but surely, step by step, snatching this from their rulers with a written constituinstituting first a house of Lords, and then a house Commons, who reflect the opinion of their one, and democracy, the will of the electors, and at last we see a great turn to France, and instead of that middle class rising up and overbalancing the power of hereditary rulers, and giving shape to the adgovernment, under which most of ministration of public affairs; we oppressed people, goaded to despe-

hereditary powers still exist in Enggone days. The theory the Plantagenets, Tudors and Stuarts may throne in America, only to institute still be found in the English Consti- a reign of terror? tution, but the spirit of monarchy gene; its practical workings are model; England is the best govern-

nanged and it stands upon an en- ment the world ever saw. Then it tirely different platform. Monarchy, in its true sense, in ye periled your lives for the boon England is a mere historical fact, a of freedom; yes worse than vain will read the imperious mandates upon the stupendous ruins of the

being natural it is highly artificial. loum of Greece. the minds of civilized men. Trace, and see if it is the natural form that an enlightened society would asstine. Go back to the early stages of society, and you will see a few tious chieftain. And this decision legal and could not be wrong. But as the helmsman of the ship of state. it is a notorious fact that theory is It is true that in ancient times there particular has forever been practically designed. The people may be crushed beneath the iron beel of

debotism, and bound with the chains of slavery; the fire of patriotism may be smothered; the stream of liberty stopped, yes folled back-ward in its course; but it cannot al-Athenian laws had jurisdiction. glory and sigh in vain for the re-turn of those days. "When Tyrene ple in the broast of man will rise and cry to heaven for its inherent observed in the government of wore the collar of gold, that he won Rome; there a few thousand patrirights. Man, indignant of wrongs,

sword has allenced all opposition, have suddenly felt the horrors of the beaple, less paspers and less crime the black race, the negro barbarian the lot of mortals? Nay verily! effects, they commit the great error ment. cal government? Unroll the record In the dark ages of the world, of ages and read the history of such when ignorance and superalition institutions in other countries. ..! radicals,

> derling bullets enter the noblest hearts, and the groans of the dying mingle with the shouts of the combatants. I know that there was was scarcely a home in the South that

efit of the governed, and not a mys- and the maiden buried her malder heart in the grave of her fallen lover. But I will not, without fur-In no country where the artificial ther investigation give my voice barriers, which monarchy throws agaist free government; and I rearound society, have free idstitu- peat the question, would a monarchtions gained so much by the mere ical government have been better power of persuasion as they have in I hear the clability of the throne England, the people have not risen spoken of throughout the length there in the full force of revolution, and breadth of our land; but I turn to history for comfirmation of these facts. I find, that like the mountain placed upon the living glant, whose groans are forever heard, and whose ectivatsions shake the earth, that the power of the kings, edding that the throne is built upon the prosto the liberty of the people, binding trate form of Liberty, whose vitality cannot be extinguished. I find that it is often shaken to its bash; yea, that it falls with a desolation, that appalls the beart of man. peace and prosperity, which some would have us believe characterize monarchical institutions, I the primitive nations lived, have Charles James Fox address British ration by a tyranical king, rising in subjects, as English citizens, and a tumultuous mob and hurling their "sulus populi" is recognized as the monarch into a bloody grave. The great "ultimatum" of English laws. old monarchy bleeds upon the guil-It is true that a crowned head and lotine, and the new one takes its flight in a cab. Is this peace and land, but they are but relies of by prosperity? Is this stability? Ye monarchists, would you build up a

But says one, England is our

was in vain, ye heroes of '76, that

shadow without a substance, a tale that so many of you were sacrificed visitors as agreeable to them as practicable. There has been no lack of Trond head and the lack of the la practicable. There has been no lack of good hotel and boarding menial slaves; it is protected by the of oblivion, and future generations leap from its scabbard and burst the boarding menial slaves; it is protected by the of oblivion, and future generations leap from its scabbard and burst the boarding difference is and yet—by Apollo! what cast of lack of menial slaves; it is protected by the of oblivion, and future generations. Chapter is style, I fear he would die of hope lot as a people seems to chartened by the lack of good hotel and boarding difference is and yet—by Apollo! what cast of his around the imperious manufactures. ing ensigns, that dazzle the eyes of of Henry and Elizabeth, with the you know your dreadful curse, that same curiosity that kindles in the you were hurling upon the heads of mind of a modern traveler, as he gazes your fellow men, when you penned the Declaration of Independence Collisseum of Rome, or the Mauso- Oh Madison, did you know the deadly effects of the Constitution, that And have those monarchical insti- you were writing? Oh, deluded tutions, so thoroughly established men, take the eagle of liberty into n France, stood the test of the en- the grave with you, and give us ightenment which the 19th centu- bank the sweet bondage of England. ry has thrown upon the world, or Must this be our language? Are have they not rather fled from we so degenerated as to forsake the about the principal Book store, (E. H. Cushing's,) than anywhere else in the city. That is a favorable indication of the times. Mr. C. is its presence, like spirits of darkness goddess of liberty, and worship the population dependent upon them compares the present political con-for a subsistence; each proprietor dition of France with that which ries of the land, from which your becomes a feudal lord; a conten- existed under the Bourbons. No fathers fled? Will you worship the tion arises for the chief power, which sooner or litter, the sword will decide in fittor of some ambiworld, that a new element had risen roses, in which the flower and chivmust for the most part, be considering French government; to-day the alry of England fell? Are the ered final, for to the great majority, potent power of the "tiers etat" is murdered princes, the two pretend-the overthrow of the present ruler felt and acknowledged, "## a writwould only be the gaining of a new ten constitution says to the world Gray, efficed from your memory master. The maintainee of their that the will of one shall never Know ye not, that since the days of present position is the most that again be known as law to the chil- William the Conqueror, 16 revolucan be accomplished; the interest dren of sunny France. But it is to tions have swept over England?

America that we are to look for the You complain of bad administratogether, and henceforth their days brightest examples of civil govern- tion; have you never heard of are spent in chaining down the ment; the practical demonstration Blood's prescriptions and Barchones of the most startling facts in politi- Parliament? You admire the peace-There was once a theory affort cal history. Here for the first time ful reign of Victoria; but do you that a king could not err; that he in the annals of the world we find find equal attractions in the reign being the great head of jurispru-the welfare of the people taken as of the bloody Richard the III the dence, what he was and did was the guiding star and "vox populi" legal and could not be wrong. But as the helmsman of the ship of state. versus practice, and that this one in were governments in which the Southrons who know the galling of tablished under it, that the people shaping to grant results, the description has forever been practice. haughty James 112 End you voice of the citizens was recognized slavery's chains, the desolation of a as the chief power; such was the conquering sword and the weight of government of Athens. But let it a conqueror's heel, do you admire be remembered that the laws of monarchy, as it is known to the chil-Athens were the offspring of one dren of Ircland? Oh Erin, the mind, and the citizens, these who had a voice in the public council, chains of monarchy have bound were only as one among a thousand you, you can do naught but weep ways be thus. That divine princi- compared with those over whom o'er the rememberance of former

and conscious of right, will gird on the armor of freedom, grasp the cians dictated laws to millions of kingly rule, the land of argos, poets sword, defy the power of oppress their fellow beings. But the indesive potentates, and speak in a voice that will make tyrants tremble.

The people of England said in unmists kable tones, that a king could err, when they forced king John to discarded every trude theory, that From such acenes, I thru America, which two hundred years ago was a howling wilderness and the home of the savage. I see a AFFRAT AT HEARS STATION.—
The Houston Times has the following as special from Hosme Station,

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The Houston Times has the following as the follo DALLAS, TEXAS.

North, Brush & Mason, New Orleans. We present the suppose of the process of the

Young men of my country, men were rolled together as I were tion from our own miseries, I know me in the prayer, that they may in a food of darkness, when the the dreadful sufferings through every enc, he harled from their the people may be restored and the edged; that these dark clouds may see the bloody battle fields, where be driven from our folitical horizon, gory sabers rise and full, the death and the sun of liberty burst forth with a brightness hitherto unknown and continue to shine until all nations shall have shaken off their darkness and basked its its glorious light. Be true to vourselves, stand not rendered desolate by the death of firm in your attempt to roll back chaos, that reigned over earth, has some beloyed one. The mean of the the dark cloud of fanaticism, and widow went up to heaven; the cry of the American cagle will yet go up the orphan filled our land; the to heaven, with the glad news that the to heaven, with the glad news that ened men from their dorant state. the order we are a free sovereign people. The Men have at last realized the great sister wept over the brother, we are a free sovereign people. The fact that green med is for the ben, whose hier should never see, tale of freedom will be form wave to wave, from shore to shore, till every chain shall be broken, every dynasty crumbled beneath its touch and every throne trampled in the dust. C. H. JENKINS. in the dust.

Fanny Fern on Mascullife BEAUTY.

in that, but come to think of it, he musn't fail in that, because there can be no beauty without health, or thousand times. They have seen it, nt least to my way, of thinking. In and appreciated it, and felt it. The the second place he must have a whole world knows it all. As a beard; whiskers as the gods please people, as a nation, as a government, but a beard I insist upon, else one we stand before the whole civilized might as well look at a girl. Let world, humiliated, degraded. There his voice have the dash the Niagara. with the music of a baby's laugh in it. Let his smiles be like the break- commanded the respect of the naing forth of sunshine on a spring

be strong enough to contend with a man, slight enough to tremble in Of course if he is a well made man, it follows that he must be graceful, on the principle that the perfect machinery moves harmoniously, therefore, you and himself and the milk pitcher are safe at the table. This style of handsome men would no more think of carrying a tame the sun out of his eyes. He can tional Intelligencer:— wear gloves or warm his hands in "One of the remarks! his brest pockets, as he pleases. He can even commit the suicidal beauty act of turning his out coat collar over his eyes on a stormy day with perfect impunity; the tailor didn't make him, and as to hatter, his hand! For all this he is not trol as an infant is to

conceited for he hath brains! figured-head pattern; with a pet- things that characterize the latter apple-sized head, and a raspberry especially remembering the mightypratty blinking little studs in his cope, with them, and see how close that looks as if he would faint were of our so called statesmen is, we are and strew pink rose leaves over the grasp and mould. Nor can we; too.

little remains. all the same.

The Men that Rule us.

From the Quincy (Iii.) Herald | ple, and not the arrogant, presump-

When I see these things, I am com- wange? Who are there fellows at public," and especially since we selves all power, all latelligence, and have felt the desolating power of all of everything else, that they pracconsulidators and monarchy loving tically and most effectually deny to the people the right of self-gavernment? Are they the descendants of due former patriot leaders, statesmen, philipphers, congressmen, usurped seats; that the freedom of tabinets and presidents? If so, alas what a descent! And yet, they are sovereignty of the States acknowl. the men that rule us! Not a states. man among the whole of them! Not a man among them whose integrity alleve suspicion, whose intellects ual attainments or native abilities command the respect of Lis immediate associates, or who would compare be day, better advantage with such men as Clay, Webster, Chas, Benton, Douglas, and the other statesmen of fifteen or twenty years ago than the pitiful tom-tit will com! pare with the majestic eagle. And vet these are the mell who assi to rule us! Is there any further depth in degradation, in their efforts to work out the great problem of self government to which the people may yet be compelled to descend? We hope not! In the name of al! that is ridiculous and preposterous, what could it be-what further descent could be made? Surely not; Well, in the first place, there must unless we substitute pismires, for be enough of him; failing or, failing congressmen, tadpoles for callings and idiots for presidents. Now, all this has occurred to our readers a was a time when the people and their public servants in this country tions of the earth. It is not so now! The mon that rule us are regarded morning. As to his figure, it should by the whole civilized world, at home and abroad, as mere intellectthe presence of the woman he loves. und pigmies, and guit people are rot Of course if he is a well made man, garded as their blind, deluded and pitiable instruments. Most deeply s it to be regretted that it is, sobut so it is, and it is not in us to dool; to disgnise or conceal the fact. Have ing thus lifetily presented some thoughts of our own upon the sublect, we conclude by inviting attenthan he would use a paracel to keep tion to the following from the Na-

"One of the remarkable things of

the present time, and which cannot

have escaped the notice of most ob-

servers, even those who only ob-

serve casually, and not profoundly;

is the class of men which the last

few years have brought into publics

life, and whose fortune, it is as it is our misfortune, to rule over us Our style," I fear he would die of hope lot as a people scenis to have been a bow he renkes and what an ex ling like pigmies bestde great events pressive adicu he can wave with which they are as impotent to conathan of the deep. When we look But you conventional "handsome around us with a wandering eyo, man!" of the barber's window, wax forgetting not the magnitude of lock inthe middle of his forebend, an light of the hingteenth bentile, and moustache with six hrips in it, movements here at home, and the paint pot on his cheek, and a little wast and comprehensive powers of dot of "goatee" on his chin, with understanding that a c required to shirt bosom; and a little neck tie and mean the intellectual horizon it tumbled, I'd as lief look at a deeply hild painfully impressed with dle. I always feel a desire to the great disparity that exists beip it ap with a pair of sugar tongs, tween them and the stupendous drop it gently into a bowl of cream, events that they are supposed to fail to be impressed with thenstent Finally, my readers, when soul disparity that exists also, between magnetises soul, the question of beauty is a dead letter. Whom one foves is always handsome; the world's der the power of whose genius also arbitrary rules notwithstanding; most any events would have been therefore, when you say "what can as clay in the hands of the potter, this lightlenme Mr. B. see to admire Our degeneracy is marked and painin that stick of a Miss J.?" or "what ful. Mediocrity has risen to the can the protty Miss B. see to like, it surface, and s vaggers among great. that bonely Mr. C.?" you simply duties, with pompous pretoinsion, talk nonsense—as you generaly do on such subjects. Still the parson gets his fees and the census goes on always does, the impossible part of the great. Really great and comlodge latept powers equal to after emergency, and which only need It was formerly the theory of our the opportunity to be called outform of government and the practi- mirals capable of scizing events at cal working of the institutions es- critical periods, and holding andbecome extinct or are lost in this tuous few were our rulers. Such intellectual jingle, this mental and does not seem to be the general understanding now. Formerly, the full stature to which mediocrity or men that were elected to responsi- something beneath it can attain, ble positions, consulted the wishes, and which seems literally to have interests and rights of the people in choked, as thistles choke the grain, all that they did. They were pager the larger intelligence of the land. ots—they were statesmen—Dey. That this should be so at a grisis were honest men—ah, "there were like the present is to us a great can giants in those days"—every one of lamity. We need real statesmen. them an intellectual Colossus. But not mimic statesmen. We need men in the changer of life and the changes and minds of the first order; not of of time, they have all passed away - the last. We seed minds large, and what have we now? . When we enough to be, like the ocean, calm had intellectual grants, statesmen at at the Lattom. We need statesment the head of the affairs, the wishes, who can draw knowledge from the the interests, the rights of the pagple were respected, and the people to the future, and, standing between, were respected, and the people raked, hold the equipoise with a steady How is it now? Do the people row hand. We lave now no such men, rule? Who fill the high places of in public life, certainly none such power to-day? In short—to be plain | who are leaving their impress upon